of which (1.000 baies United States, according to our broker's absations

PS—We received last night our advices per Asia, with
the from New York to the 12th June. The news, which
instructed via Southampton, left our Cotton market
instructed via Southampton, left our Cotton market
his 2—The market very calm. The sales up to 2 o'clock
hourseld to 33 bales, at process if below the quotations of
friday last. Very exhaust New Orleans 22th
Asits.—No alteration has taken place in Pot Ash, the
les being 25 bals 1820, at 36 f.90, and 30 bals. 1831, at 397.75.

BEES WAY.—We have no domand for this article prices
man normania at quotations.

COFFEE—A continued activity in the demand for conspecies are steadier.

LABD—We have neither sales nor arrivals to notice.

ICERCENTE NEW AND THE BASE NOR ARTIVALS TO NOTICE.

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THE POTENTIAL

on Bark.—There has been nothing doing in and prices are nominal at 117 30 to 15 for Phil-

and prices are nominal at 11f 50 to 15 for Phil-nd 12f 50 to 13 for Baltimore, be demand continues for this article, but our rates remain the same.

Sugar-Since the publication of the new law regarding Sugar-Since the publication of the new law regarding this article in the Mondeur, the demand has been animated the advanced to 62t for bonne due Freuch and our rates have advanced to 62t for bonne due Freuch West India, 1,890 to 1296 hids having found buyers at this

Price Whall Book — This article is more in favor. 5,500 kil Polar Bone having found hopers at 230f per 20 kil, duty paid, look kil of which being in port and 4,500 kil to arrive, by Galla, from New York. Stock on sale exceedingly small. No arrivals.

No arrivals.

July 2-Evening
The intelligence brought by the Pacific steamer has just
been received; it leaves our Cotton market in the same dull
position. Only 606 bales have changed hands to-day at
shock prices, say. New Orleans, tres-ordinaire, at 82f, Molale at 36f, and Upland at 7f.

The Indiana, from New-Orleans, arrived this morning.
Some American Potash renized 139 and 5,000 hs Whalebone, Polar, expected from New-York, found buyers at
2, 36-32, 32;

Breastuffs remain very low, the average price for wheat
throughout France at the 1st inst., was f 15-42; per heczorlite, equal to 24 bushels.

Latest European Intelligence BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 5. FRANCE -Paris Bourse .- Fives, 94.55; Threes 56.75. Paris letters mention that the continued rise in French Rentes has been caused by the suspension of a broker, who had been a large speculative seller.

ENGLAND .- The Times says that the failure of Messrs. James Starkey & Co. of Liverpool, an old and respectable firm, was announced yesterday. The amount of their liabilities has not been stated, but it is believed to be large. The losses consequent upon the recent fire at San Francisco are understood to be the cause of the stoppage.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS .- The returns for the month ending 5th June were published yesterday. They show an increase of £1,544 on the declared value of our exports, as compared with the same time last year, which was one of the most remarkable activity. Cotton manufactures show a large increase, although the price of the staple was lower than on corresponding period of 1850. The chief falling off has been in woolen manufactures and in metals. The aggregate value of our exports during the first four months of the year was \$27,865,000, against £26,027,000 in like period last year, showing an increase of £1,037,000.

With regard to the consumption of articles of food and luxury, Flour again presents a large augmenta-tion. Tea, Coffee and Cocoa show an increase. Sugar, Spirits and Tobacco exhibit little alteration, and in Wine and Spices there has been a decrease as compared with last year.

The Cabinet Council sat an hour and a haif yes Berday.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The number of visit ors yesterday was upwards of 26,000; the receipts £2,614 3s. 6d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Progress of the War-Further Particulars. From the Boston Traveller, 15th.

We gave yesterday, a few extracts from Cape of Good Hope papers to May 15th, received by the British brig Flibberty, arrived at this port In looking over the various papers received, we should estimate the number of lives lost in various skirmishes between the English forces and the Kaffirs in a week or more, at seven hundred of the latter to less than fifty of the former. Still the Kaffirs are unsubdued, and accounts of out rages and murders committed by them continue to come iii. The war that is hereafter to be waged against the Kaffirs, with the assistance of the recruits from England, is to one of exter-mation, as the following paragraph from a let-ter from Graham's Town, (the headquarters of the English Governor, Sir H. Smith.) will show: It is to be sincerely hoped that no philanthropis Aboriginal races of this distracted country, may be permitted in any way to interfere, till 'retribution just and due' is fully made, and such a lesson is laught the tribes on our border as will make them

Another letter writer from the Orange River Sovereignty, however, gives the causes which have led to this war, which is to end in the extermination of the Kaffirs and the confiscation of their lands; first, the summary and unjust manner in which the English have taken session of native territories; second, the British officials, in their intercourse with the natives, have acted on the principle that might makes

right.
The following journal of one of Major Wilmot's party of 900 men, which penetrated deep in Kuffirland, will illustrate the sort of guerilla

Kaffirland, will illustrate the sort of guerilla warfare now going on there:

"Monday morning, 21st April.—Started about 2 o'clock very cold, went through Sevolo's country loward the Keiskamma, saw Kaffirs, but not close enough for a shot, bivouacked for the night, few shots fired by the enemy in the dark.

"22d.—Went to where Armstrong's horse was surrounded on the previous patrol. Kaffirs showing themselves, but as we came near they entered the dense bush, apparently wishing us to follow them.—We proceeded to the fighter station, where we stopped for the night. The enemy kept up a fire during the night, a party of us were sent out, who had a skirmish—no lives lost. Thought to leave at 2 o'clock in the morning, but did not think it advisable to move fill daylight.

20th—The Fingues arrived to-day—about 200,—26th—The Fingues arrived to-day—about 200,— They were singing their war song, and seemed in high glee. When they got to the Governor's quar

They were singing their war song, and seemed in high glee. When they got to the Governor's quaraers, His Excellency came out, saying, "Here is my moble army of Martyrs" and then delivered one of the old absurd speeches that any of your readers could repeat without writing about it.

Monday, 28th.—Three patrols left about 2 o'clock in the morning—one under Major Wilmot, the second under Mr. Davies, of the Kaffar Police, and the main body under Col. Mackinnon.

30th.—Col. Mackinnon returned to-day, bringing with him about 400 head of cattle. The report is that 4 of the 73d are killed, I of the Fingoes, and I of the Levies, and I4 men wounded. They saw at least 7,000 head of cattle, but could not come near them. Lieut. Robertson, C. M. R., is said to have gone 6 miles in front, and captured the 400 cattle.

23d.—Started at daylight: went in the direction of

miles in front, and captured the 400 cattle.

28d.—Started at daylight: went in the direction of
the Pallen. Kaffirs still pursuing us, but afraid to
come near enough; beyonacked for the night. Kaffirs
firing a few shots.

24th—Returned to King William's, supposed to
have killed nine of the enemy, no casualty on our
side, no cattle captured. All parties speak favorably of the other commanding, as being affable to
his men, and daring to the foe.

25th—A large patrol was to leave to a charge.

his men, and daring to the foe.

25th.—A large patrol was to leave to day before sunrise, under his Excellency, consisting of every available man, but it was countermanded. Two Hottentot women (who left here when the Cape Corps deserted) returned, saving that Sandill is within 36 miles of this place with his cattle, and great numbers of Kaffirs with him. Among other things, they say that David Lavelot (Mr. Engles's late servant) acts as Military Chaplain to the forces! He publishes the banns of marriage, and marries in presence of Sa-u dilli all who have been duly calied. David also proaches twice every Suaday to a large audience. This will be gratifying news to Rev. Mr. Benton, and all those who prize these things.

A letter in the Cape Town Mail, states that it is the intention of the Home Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Queen of England to

tend the surisdiction of the Queen of England to the Equator.

The announcement is also made that the sea of government is about to be removed from Cape

of government is about to be removed from Cape Town to some place on the Eastern frontier.

The following advertisement, which we copy from the Cape Town papers, looks very much like slavery in the British dominions.

Abscosper.—In the night between the Sth and Sth April, my apprenticed Prize Negro Saumba, about 15 years of age, but seemingly 17 or 18 years old, of middling hight, rather stout, marked on the right arm A. T. F., very cunning, speaks Dutch well, can read tolerably, fit for all housework, and understands cooking, he has with him two small dogs, one of which is black and white with woolly hair, and look with him two fine colored Shirts, 2 pair of Moleskim trousers, a drab duffle jacket, a colored cost, a

ditto waistcoat, a mat hat, a colored counterpane, a canvass bag marked in red A. P. H., &c. &c.
Any one returning him to me, or lodging him in prison, will be well rewarded.

A. P. Hierner.

FRANCE.

Workingmens' Associations.
Correspondence of The Tribune. Paris, Wednesday, July 2, 1854.

In speaking, last week, of the Associated Surgical-Instrument Makers, I neglected to say that by reason of the loan made to them by the Republic in 1848, they have been subjected to the most rigid and annoying Government inspection; but that, notwithstanding the hostility of the present Ministry, to everything that savors of Socialism, no shadow of objection has yet been made to any of their proceedings. Be sure that an organization which can stand such a test, must be a tolerably perfect piece of mechan ism. If it were in their power-that is, if there were the slightest pretext for it-the authorities would close every Association in France before sun-down. They have already closed several for the most frivolous reasons, and have a shark's eye on all the rest. Were any establishment of the old regime forced to undergo this worse than trial by fire, it would be consumed in a twinkling In fact, the Government Departments themselves

could stand it, least of all. -If the elections of 1852 are favorable to Republicanism, Associations will at once spring up-a full harvest of them-in every part of the country. The seed is already sown, and not even the relentless hand of a selfish Aristocracy can plow it up. It has entered into every inch of the soil, and germinates,-fructifies even,despite the combined efforts of Church and State to scatter it to the winds.

-With the people Republicanism and Social-ism are interchangeable terms. Not Socialism ism are interchangeaue terms. Not Socialism in the sense of skepticism; but rather in the sense of practical Christianism. A Republicanism which leaves all the commercial machinery of the past intact; which sanctions all the rumous competitions and monstrous monopolies of an inverted civilization; which can coexist with even the worst species of chattel slavery; which consigns the great mass of laborers and mechan ics to extreme toil and niggardly compensation seems to the French Reformers a Republicanism not worth working for-certainly not worth fight ing for. But a Republicanism which begins by abolishing slavery, and cleansing the Statute Book of every law of monopoly and privilege and which then seeks so to reorganize the Indus trial Community as to give every man a fair chance to work, and a fair share of the fruits of his work; which uproofs the gallows and the guillotine, and proclaims the Gospel of Love and Good Will; which ordains Universal Suffrage and secures Universal Education. Such a Republicanism, those same Reformers are willing to make any sacrifices for. Such a Republicanism, in fact, they are determined to have. That such a state of feeling should alarm men who are utterly indifferent to the general welfare, so that they can live in castles, and be protected in their state by the strong arm of the Law; men who never knew the sensation of hunger except as a luxury, and are only affected by human suf-fering when it interferes with their sports, or in trudes into their own circle, is easily explained But that it should alarm real friends of order, and But that it should analy real riverse or order, and above all, men whose private welfare is intimately bound up with the common weal, is an utter mystery. For, if there is a class of men in France who rigidly respect the Rights of Property, and who keep within the strictest limits of the Law, it is the class engaged in Social Reform. Laboring for a pacific end, they use only the most pacific measures; and it is only when these means are denied them; when they are re blused the privilege of free speech and free assem-blage; when their best friends are imprisoned for the simplest expression of their opinions, it is only under such circumstances that they are disposed to resort even to violent language. A resort to arms can only result from the extremest

time, for violating the law, and thus provoking disorder and crime, are the Monarchists. Their whole aim appears to be to undermine the Constitution and overthrow the Republic. They shout their seditions doctrines in the public streets and proclaim them in the National As sembly. Their presses are filled with abuse of Democracy, while their priests solernly de-nounce it as a delusion. They succeeded, long since, in obtaining a law which prohibits the sale of all Republican journals in the streets, while of all Republican journals in the streets, with their own are hawked at every corner. If a man shouts Vive la Republique Social et Democratique, they contrive to get him imprisoned as a disturber of the public peace; but the cries of Vive Napoleon—Vive Napoleon II, even, are bawled out with impunity. Had the Republicans posout with impunity. Had is commonly attributed to them, (in regret to say, as well as throughout Europe, they would not have rested quiet under such mean and infamous treatment for a moment. To say that the military power has kept them in subjection is to talk nonsense, for when you consider that an overwhelming majority of the cople, even in Paris, are Republicans; that they predominate, also, both in the National Guard ad in the Line, you will see, at once, that it is in their power, at any moment to improvise a least a desperate and bloody insurrection. Last February, during the Anniversary of the Revolu tion, and again in June, while celebrating the Inauguration of the Republic, they were assem ed in such force that to have declared civil ar, and, at any rate, exterminated a whole host of their treacherous oppressors, might have been the work of a moment. But no such spirit existed. The uncounted multitude who cam forth on those occasions to testify their devotic to the Republic, presented as pacific an aspect as a gathering of Americans celebrating the Fourth of July. Their demonstration was pow erful, but it was peaceful—powerful in fact be-cause peaceful. The Government were over-awed by it, and have not recovered from their consternation since. The spectacle of some hundred thousand determined men, all Republi-cans, and all of undoubted bravery, bending their way, with firm and united steps, toward the ionary memories, and circling the monuments o their brave departed associates with wreaths beautiful flowers, uttering, meanwhile, no attery save now and then an impulsive and en thusiastic Vice la Republique, was well adapted to mapress any Government—especially a Go-

All this en passant. Now for a word about the Associated Cooks. Eating being a more important institution in this country than in any other, and the whole population, from the rentiers to the rag-pickers, being more or less in the habit of eating in public, you will naturally and correctly infer, this kind of Association is more numerous than ny other.

vernment made up of reactionists and traitors.

The organization in immediate reference established in the quarter Latin; a quarter abound-ding in students and grisettes, with a showy sprinkling of lorettes. It (the Association) was intituted in 1849, and consists of 12 associates and two apprentices or assistants. All the associates are experienced cooks, though under the present system, they officiate, alternately as cooks and waiters. Each one draws from the general fund a moderate and stipulated sum for his daily support, and the profits of the concers are shared equally,—though for the present instead of being drawn out, they are left to accumulate for the purpose of forming a capital.

-In their intercourse with their customers, and with society the conventional titles of Messieur. Madame and Madamoiselle are dropped for the re-publican titles of Citogen and Citogenne. The cus om of taking waiters fees is not only discontin-ted, but scouted as being unjust and degrading. —The prices of their articles are about 10 per cent

less than at other Restaurants of the same grade, while the service is about 100 per cent better, though without the slightest approach to

At starting, the Association, being composed entirely of working-men, and not caring, even if it had the chance, to ally itself with cap or speculators, experienced great embarrass-ments for want of funds. They easily got a little credit from other Associations for their furniture and provisions, but their landlord always insist. ed upon three months pay in advance; iand-lords, like priests and placemen, being prover-bially hostile to everything like radical and

peaceful reform. To avercome such obstacles, the Associates of this, like the Associates of nearly every other organization in Paris, have had to practice the greatest personal economy, and, to this end, make the greatest personal suc rifices. But they are the men to do that with the utmost cheerfulness.

Very little capital has yet been accumulated, and hard labor, from sunrise to 10 o'clock in the evening, is still an absolute necessity; but to baptise their work with the sweat of the brow, as been the fate-or perhaps we should say the fortune-of all reformers.

In the present instance the Associates have all known what it is to be servants, and some of them what it is to be masters; but since they have learned what it is to "call no man master" they are at once disgusted with the old system. and ravished with the new; and this quite inde ent of monetary considerations.

Of course there is a nominal head to the Asno absolute authority, and in fact is not so much the head of the establishment as its mouth-

A moment's conversation with these men shows you at once that they are men of intelli gence, talent and principles, and that they will yield no tittle of their well-grounded faith either to the demands of society or to the cravings of necessity. In their struggle with the world they look for their reward not as much in outward success as in the "rapture of the strife."-THIERS had an interview with one of them not long since, but when the Statesman and the Ouvrier found themselves confronted, the form er was to the latter what Felix was to Par I am not sure that Thiers trembled, but all agree that, if not alarmed, he was certainly astonished and confounded.

While speaking of the Association of Cooks, I

may as well make a few statements, which are equally true of all the Associations in France: 1. The account-books are open to the inspec

tion and criticism of the world. The young assistants, or apprentices, in-stead of paying a premium for admission, are al-lowed a fair remuneration for their labor at once, and a small portion of their earnings is laid aside to enable them to procure a substitute, in case, under the infernal Conscription system, they are frawn into the Army.

That the strictest regulations are adopted to prevent any profane or indecent conversation being indulged in, especially ta the presence of 4. That the wives and children of the Asso-

ciates are always taken care of at the expense of the Association when they are sick; and in case of death, the burial expenses, (always considerable in France,) are paid in the same way. 5. That the Associates contribute liberally, and invite their patrons to do so, for the support

of the families of those who are suffering impris-enment for political offenses.

6. That the Association encourages to its utmost extent all other Associations.

FRANCE.

Hotels in Paris-Americans Here-Fashionanble Shopkeepers-Persons-Things-Debate in the Assembly on Free Trade 12 Tariff-Association.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, Thursday, July 3. As Americans are flocking to Paris, and may not know the best, and, at the same time, the cheapest hotels, let me recommend the Hotel Castiglione, 12 Rue Castiglione, close by the Tuileries, commanding the groves of the garden in hot weather, the long arcades of the quarter in wet weather, and within two minutes' walk of the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées, with a superior table and attendance.

Marvelous is the number of Americans now in Paris. It gives the shopkeepers ideas on the greatness of our country to find such quantities of the natives abroad-especially American ladies, who are devoted to the fashions, and pay like martyrs. The money spent in this way, put into bushels of wheat sent from the interior, would make a frightful figure, and should cause us to pause in the career of spending abroad. There is among our ladies away from home a kind of supposed wager, which shall lay out the most money in dress, so as to cut the finest figure on her return. The French fashion-mongers are not slow to avail themselves of this amiable weakness; and, accordingly, our fair peripatetics "don't find French things cheap." The dame de comptoir is a business-beauty that has no parallel out of Paris. If she marry, it is a fair husiness transaction-so much additional cus-tom; and if she love, the less that is said the better. For example, an American lady of my acquaintance, who gets her fine things at a certain shop, was informed by the head of the establishment of her (the head's) intention to day the American lady found some carriages at her door, and out got the bride, leaving he The bride walked up stairs. " Madaine, I've ust been married—am returning from church; do look at my dress—examine these laces; this is the style we do things in. Should any american ladies want trousseaux at our magany american hades want trousceaux at our mag-azim—this is the mode now—charming for a blende as well as a brunette. A very trying cer-emony—getting married; but this dress is so much admired—the church service was so nice our new stock will be opened next Monday—
am quite agitated. I assure you—les Ameri causes are as amiable as beautiful; and may we count on the complaisance of Madame and her

friends " &c. —I went yesterday with M Vattemere to the Library of the Assembly. He pointed out, with pride, the American legal and political works he had placed there, through his international efforts. On this idea he lives—to exchange the forts. On this idea he lives—to exchange the minds of the two countries. At the Bibliotèque this exemplary gentleman has placed some five thousand of the most esteemed American works —a monument of his devotion to a good cause.

too pointed a recognition of his worth. -There is a calm in affairs. Generalities and carticularities regarding the World's Exhibition the products having received its portion of con-tempt, and the British its of glorification, the texts the Crystal Palace are less cogent.

son, a very accomplished young man yet in his minority, who speaks, vernacularly, four lan-guages. Mr. Mann intends to go to Switzerland o finish off the treaty he made with the Gov-ernment, which has been slightly modified by

Senate.
 Mr. Rives and Mr. Sandford are in London,

ooking at the things in the Fair.

—A grand concert took place at the new Salle onstructed on acoustic principles. Vieux-Temps, the most illustrious of violinists, played a piece twenty-five minutes long. In honor of the twenty-five minutes long. In honor of the Americans abroad, he titivated up our heroic and classic melody, Yankee Doodle, making that brightest beam of the sun of Apollo shine on Parisdom—who, up to this time, have not been so illuminated. So travels Art. There is, after all, hope for humanity. Suspended from the ceiling, like a musical chandelier, was a circular platform. Herein was placed a chorus. These wrial harmonics softly wooed the ear, but id not fully satisfy the critics.

The present monotonious current of French polities has just been ruffled by a debate on Free

From the time of the 'Grand Colbert,' whatever flux and reflux there may have been in the tide of French progress, the State has been an-chored to the rock of selfishness, in her intercourse with the rest of the world. As regards persons, passports to let one inand out of the territory, and a system of espionage almost unex-ampled for its low, coarse, sneaking, beggarly proceedures, have uniformly marked her, and, touching things, nothing is let freely into France that can be taxed, until the very steeple of the edifice of foreign products is covered with the waters of prohibition. This compound system has to an equal effect the means of lowering morals as well as productive energy; hence a few years ago, the Minister of Commerce said, that if French merchants did not mend their morals, the trade of France would be ruined, and the Minis-ter of the Interior declared that the laws were made for Frenchmen, not for foreigners.

When the hollow cant of national intercourse

received a pseudo-consecration aboard the steam-

er Franklin at Havre-when the word Republic or Democracy was studiously excluded from all the speeches in French, and an unholy stress laid on the worship of the God of Commerce and Thieves, Mercury, there was authoritatively aners, half French, half American, would meet with official support—a declaration which was received with deep bhations and a roar of applause. That empty promise was uttered—that string to tie us on like a tin kettle to the tail of France-was admired, and now we are in a na-tional epilepsy to multiply steamers at our own expense-France able to do nothing in steamer-building, but everything in the way of exclusion. And notwithstensing comes forth roaring over the Atlantic the cry of Free Trade. Free Trade with whom, or how? With England certainly not; for her Free Trade is the fear of the stench of a political carcase nearer to the nostrils of royalty than that of Ireland. Is it Free Trade with France? It so, look to the result of the re-cent debate in the Assembly, connected with its antecedents. Let us not speak of Louis Philippe —of the shuffle which marked the Bowring Conference in regard to Tariff modifications-but let us come to the doings of the Republic. It is now more than three years since the Monarchy was expelled from France During that time all possible ingenuity has been displayed by French politicians; Reform, Amelioration, Progress, Association, Socialism—all h ve been descanted upon in multitudinous speeches in the Assembly Paris, are employed on the daily press; and yet, of all the journals, there is but one that takes a scientific rank as a Free Trader—the Journal des Debats—and that by Michel Chevalier, who in his chair as Professor of Political Economy in the College, denounced the Revolution of February as a catastrophe. So much for Republican Free Trade on this side of the water, so our growers of wheat and raisers of hogs were informed at the banquet on board the Franklin was the bond of nations, the compensating principle of States, with other empirical de tions not subject to scientific analysis. England now pays two-thirds of the ex-penses of her world-marauding fleet by turns butcher, thief and poisoner, out of the American Tobacco trade—that is, out of 30,000,-000 dollars it costs, 20,000,000 a year are made out of our Tobacco. France not to be outdone by so illustrious an example of free trade, makes the snug little bit of figurative rotundity of 90,000,000 trancs glowing in her budget-a beam from our Southern Sun as it kisses the levely tobacco-stalk. Then our other staple Wheat The land of the Pharaohs is our competition. This last season there came so great great a quantity into Southern France (the quarters I nd detailed.) that Northern France excannot and detailed.) that Northern France ex-ported Wheat to England, and the Dublin press set up a cry of horror at such an unexpected com-petition. The debate in question was led off by M. St. Beuve, a free-trader. As he was under-stood to have rigorously prepared his subject and a long notice was given of the forthcoming debate-great interest was manifested it it. Right, Left and Middle listened, M. St. Beuve uttered generic truths respecting Free Trade: but the brilliant M. Thiers—who (proh pudor!) was the only man in the Assembly who knows enough, sound or specious, of the subject, to get on his legs and answer the arguments put forth. All the Left were silent. Victor Hugo with his magnificent (prepared) periods was dumb. Girardin said, nothing and it was understood that an immense majority are so directly interested in French manufactures that there is not the slightest chance of any modification of the French Tariff.— Whatever trash may be said or written to the contrary I know that none will take place. The Republicans dare not, if they were disposed, touch the prohibitions which the French work-The scientific discussions on Free Trade—out of the monthly Journal des Economists—are exclu-sively as regards Editorial treatment confined to the daily press above named. The transient notice given to the subject at this moment owing

to the debate forms no exception to the rule of its habitual neglect. The result of the debate was this: a magnificent roar of applause attended M. Thiers, relieved by the utmost stillness; and, on his descent from the tribune he was timultuously felicitated by some five hundred members! This is the chance for Free Trade!

Mr. Thiers said the French workmen are the action system. He uttered, and strange to say not a man of the multitude who heard him conradicted him, the following illogical phrases: The aristocracy governs England.

English Government has destroyed the anufactories of India.

The English aristocracy is essentially liberal. It made large sacrifices to Free Trade. Now Mr. There did not explain how a liberal stronger specifies in the same series. body undergoes sacrifices in " making Commerce free." or how it would do the unholy work of destroying the manufactures of a vast Empire.— But such logic suits M. Thiers, who in power of

ratiocination is not surpassed by Lord Brougham.

Again declaring that France owes her greatness to her protective system, to her ability to manufacture things as well as to grow grain, M.

Instance. The content of evangelical virtues, are the starting-point, the base and the cement of Association. They are daily practised. What Thiers says—were Washington to return to the arth he would advise his countrymen (the Americans) to adhere to agriculture and so preserve their liberty. Now apart from the fact that Washington never lost sight of the value or the necessity, of Home Manufactures, which fact M. Thiers, as a historian, ought to know, the reason why America should grow rich and keep free by Agriculture simply, while France, so blessed with a heautiful climate and France, so blessed with a beautiful climate and tertile soil, requires the addition of manufacturing industry and artistic glory was sublipassed over-but ye: I have no doubt that M. Thiers' Trojan-horse declaration will be quoted Thiers' Trojan-horse declaration will be quoted in our American "free trade" journals with applause. M. Thiers tapered off with—that Nature had given to each Zone its advantages—to America. Cotton—to Arabia, the Horse—Ac.; but to Europe she had given Man' [Immense and prolonged sensation, says The Moniteur.] In America, we ought to be flattered by this declaration. Our free-traders should learn that five hundred of the French Assembly are officially safe. Monitory, announced as undergoing in (wide Moniteur) announced as undergoing im-mense and prolonged sensation when the supe-riority of the European man is asserted. But this is no new idea of M. Thiers; and the learned Assembly quite forgot their old countryman, Buffon, who in his Natural History proudly as serts the preeminence of vir sapiens Europie-of the wise European man. What becomes of sev eral remarkable characters in history who never saw Europe, Mr. Thiers did not condescend to Confucius, for example : Christ, for exampie; the Chinese, who invented printing, or gun-powder, or made literature the highest honor in the State; the Arabian, who invented the numerals—the soul of modern commerce—likewise algebra, likewise chemistry—the collossal agent which rejuvenates the earth, has given political economy its lustre in showing how the powers of our great Mother can never be exhaustd, that Hobbes and Malthus and Ricardo have ied, and that Man may be God-like, because Nature, a "rstood, overflows with plenty. O, thou great and heroic Arabia." How some Theologians snub thee in their discourses on the causes of civilization, attributing to the most barren and contested generalization of a text, the results which belong to the bronzed inventors of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0—of an a, b, x, y—of matter-

searching, grinding, decomposing, recreating Chemistry Now that thirty-five million people in France have declared through their representatives, by a vote of nearly four to one, that they will Protect their Labor-that all abatement of rampant custheir Labor—that all abatement of rampain cus-tems—of 1,100 per cent, on our second greatest staple, is out of the question—let our farmers look to it; let them not be deluded. Let them not be cajoled with the French banquet-froth aboard our steamers, or diplomatic embroidery, or the stereotyped cry, "who will take our sur-plus cotton." A nation, says our best economist, always consumes in proportion to its pro-duction. From the tables of the same authority it is arithmetically proved that the emigrant who comes to America consumes, on the spot, thir teen times as much cotton as he does in Europe that it we determine by a fixed policy make our country the manufacturing head-quar-ters of the world, the extra-additional immigra-tion of Artists, Artisans and Laborers will incomreconcile the contested points of the ASSOCIATION.

Master and slave— Employer and laborer— Capitalist and borrower—

Such is the history of the world. To doubt this particular estate of mankind as alterable—to suppose that the old texts of the Old Testament, f-wood and drawer-of-water creed, is to be an atopian infidel. But fact is the back-bone of logic. To look to it in the developments which are making in Association in Paris, which aris, which are readers of the perhaps utterly unknown to the Constitutionnel or the Journal des Debats, or their parallels on your side of the water-but are nevertheless true. Let me, in exemplification of the progress of the new gospel, give you the ollowing opinions and experience of an observer. a Parisian gentleman, Emile Jay

"This paper is not a study. It is the recital of a little journey in the City of Paris. Two Catholic friends of mine proposed a journey of the kind and I accepted it. I was not without prejudice. I had figured associations as com-posed of long beards and peaked hats, of fierce and menacing airs, of rude manners, and of a dangerous political proselytism for the visitor. I went and saw. I have not been eaten up, nor I went and saw. I have not been eaten up, nor heard a word of politics. I am forced to say that I wish to many men in society the fine and intelligent physiognomy, the gracious courtesy and the careful bearing of the members of these associations. Nothing ferocious. Let visitors be easy, their company is desired, and they will be amiably received with a smile, if the be extended, it will not be rudely grasped will be cordial, complaisant, affable, impatient word will be heard, nothing ill-hi mored, whether the questions put are the most important or the most absurd. Monsieur will be important or the most absurd. said as in the salons; their politness is perfect, as is everything that comes from the heart. enter; we find workshops clean and vast, well-lighted and aired. Peace and good feeling reign, and labor is active. Every one, quickly working, cares fondly for his piece-work. The fore man elected, receives you, and does the honors of the saloon—that is to say, of the workshops of the association. You interrogate him; you are struck with his amenity and good sensense. The foreman (gerant) is almost always a remarkable man. (They say M. Thiers, wishing to have an interview with one, interrogated him, and was stupified.) The account-books are open to all No detail or verification is demed—it is even challenged. These books are regularly kept. You regard curiously these accounts made by Inquire respecting the commence ment of the association. It will be told you with simplicity—perhaps a history admirable for the energy and devotion exhibited. Four began, with a capital of two francs. Heaven prospered them. Last year, 40 m number, their business rose to 80,000 francs. They now count 70.—Other have begun with 300 francs. They took for their gerant a little master (patron)—he ran off with the strong box. With the aid of friends they scraped together 600 francs and began over again. A second patron-gerant robbed them. Not iscouraged they chose a gerant from among themselves. Now the atener produces over 100 000 francs, &c. &c.

Only some Associations have received aid from the Assembly. Ask the details on their mode of work. They are paid generally in proportion to their efforts: the salary is proportional, not equal. Consequently the profits are pro-rata. As soon as an Association prospers, it opens its ranks to other workmen. No other test but morahty and ability is asked. As social capital is needed, the workman will be contented with his wages, almost always greater than those given by masters, and will not touch the profits up to the time that he has contributed his quota to the common stock. The fraternal relations of the Association are not confined to its internal affairs, they extend beyond these; the Associations succor one another mutually : they consumof choice their reciprocal productions. the material afforded to one of its members the material afforded to one of its members by another Association, the gérant answering for all. What fraternity, what loyality, what security! Infancy, so loved of Christ and commended by the Evangelist, the apprentice is the object of particular affection. Never is he exposed to obseene conversation or improper sights. He is not plundered (Exploité) In place of demanding from him a fee, the Association makes hum work near a father, and assures him a proportion according to his efforts. A part of his portion according to his efforts. A part of his earnings are held back, in order to assure the young man later a military substitute. [This costs ordinarily 1.500 francs, more or less—so much for the Conscription.] A word, a quarrel determines exclusion from the Assembly—a way of leading to banishment. The tree is known by its fruits, says the Christ-Dies, who adds: "Seek the kingdom of God and its justice; all else will be given to you likewise." The fruits of description of the christ production of the christ product of devotion, of dignity and morality are yet more remarkable than the material results, very beautiful as the latter are; and each year sees dissi-pated obstacles, while figures are multiplied. without being loved and esteemed, although at There could be enumerated of self-denial and energy in those piano-torte makers, who, during three months, only bought simply bread with their first work, selling even the marriage-ring! It is necessary for them to remain often a year without receiving the whole of a salary. What sadness this to the domestic hearth. Wife and children may not understand the grandeur of the enterprise. What answ ave passed gloriously through such trials. But if for some success is secured, commencing, and enduring the same privations and anguish. Promise, then, not to buy a tool, lithograph, a piece of furniture, &c., without having recourse to the Workingmen's Associ ations. Enter the first that you see, and you will get a list of all the others. What morahty and charity in these worthy fraternal relations among the members, in the care of the apprenance o tices, in the succour given to the sick, the in-firm, the widow! It is a family. In this common life, with the peace which comes of a situ-ation which a master cannot break, with a dignity which exalts the soul by a course of trials, sturdy virtues are acquired, and vices dis trials, sturdy virtues are acquired, and vices disappear, and fraternal qualities are developed. [The locksmiths are re-beginning to proscribe drunkenness, which is the vice of their trade, exposed as they are to fire and dust.] In such an Association, after having divided the profits proportionately as salaries, the first are replaced, to be partaken of equally, and never has there been a dissenting voice. Besides the ordinary assistance given by the Assistance-Fund, which each Association has, the sick and the widdowed are never abandoned. If a married workman have a lung-disease, he is furnished with medicine and attendance; if the physician declares country air necessary, a little country house is rented, where he is installed; if he die, his widow receives a pension, &c. security for society, and a guaranty bouleversemens! These men, do they not be-come of necessity and clearly defenders the most devoted and influential of order and justice an economical point of view, as regards the abo an economical point of view, as regards the abo-lition of misery, a fact of the greatest importance should be stated: Association augments not only the remuneration of the associated workman yet more—it has raised the wages of the work-men hired by masters—these have been forced to do so to preserve their establishments. At the same time associations bring a diminution of the prices of things: they are sold more cheaply. This is not a study, I repeat: it is a description of a fact very incomplete. If, now, quitting thought of Association, we reflect on the character of the fact witnessed, we recognize an evan gelical fact eminently favorable to human moral ity and dignity: we think of the first Christians, who had but one heart, one soul, one interest; we do not regret the absence of a community of goods, which is beyond our manners. The people is sincerely religious—it leaves scandals to the idle. Chateaubriand foretold, as the progress of the times, the disappearance of the last form of servitude—wages Associations answer this historical evolution. They are a great fact. This just tribute to the more than 200 Associations of

Paris should cause some political economist to raris should cause some political economist to rewrite their nomenclature, and gag the brawlers against 'Utopia.' If such the beginning under a load of difficulties, with an uncertain National future, what may not we expect under higher auspices! If our own National policy secured concentration, instead of promoting, as it does, dispersion of the population, the home of associations as above described, with a complete, artis tic, heroic form, not now grasped by presumptu ous ignorance, would be the United States.

UP AND DOWN THE LAKES

Impressions of the Trip Mormon Trials at Detroit-King Strang and his Followers-Railroad Conspirators-Buffalo, &c. Correspondence of The Tribus BUFFALO, Saturday, July 12.

A run up and down the great lakes by one before all ignorant of their extent and grandeur save by hear-say, creates impressions which will be life-long, and if such a trip can be made by any one without inspiring an additional regard and pride to our country, giving additional zest to the hackmed line of the poet, "This is my own, my native land," it is only because such are less impressible than your correspondent. But imagine not I intend to trouble you with any description of the routethat has been furnished the reader a thousand times, and a thousand times better than in my power to do ii. I will only say that if any of your readers desire to escape from business for a week or more in order to enjoy the trip I have mentioned, their transit from New-York to Buffale or Dunkirk will be a brief and agreeable one, and at either point they will find " floating palaces" in rendiness, glad to receive them at reasonable rates of fare. Then, once upon the blue water, (and let them avoid rum, which I am sorry to say is used extravagantly on the boats, and so far as my observa tion goes is so used throughout the whole West,) they will not fail of present enjoyments, but will return with lungs in more healthy condition than when they left, and experience none of the enervating of fects which too frequently follow the rounds of dissepation and unhealthy excitements of the so-called The traveler will find it pleasant to tarry a few days

at Detroit or Cleveland on his return. Stopping at the former place a short time, I dropped in to the U. S. District Court, Judge Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, presiding, where the Mormons, from Beaver Island, were on trial. They were on trial at this time for obstructing the U. S. Mail, but other indictments were pending against them, as I was told On this were pending against them, as I was told. On this indictment they were acquitted. "King Strang" assisted his counsel, Mr. McReynolds, in the defense, and rendered, I should judge, quite valuable and. He is a man between 30 and 40 years of age, plain and unassuming in his apparel and manner, (as all "apostles" should be,) and possessed of considerable talent and shrewdness. A sort of sing-song sanctimonious twang which he has procured to be attached to his voice renders his speech very unpleasant, however. But he can see a point as quick as any one, and can press it with considerable effect. He claims that the mantle of Jo Smith, the original Mormon Prophet, has fallen upon him, and professes to receive revelations from God for the guidance of his people on Beaver Island.—Some dozen or more of his followers on the stand testified they religiously believed that Strang did at times receive these revelations, and that in all spiritual matters they regarded him as their guide and femder but his reply to questions from the Court and from the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Bates, Strang denied that he assumed any authority whatever in temporal matters, and his followers also testified that they yielded him any in the least. Strang said their religion taught them, as did the Bible teach, obedience to civil magnistrates and those in authority, and so far as all temporal matters were concerned their creed interfered with them as little as did the reed of the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc. In his summing up, he said his people had gathered on Beaver Island for the purpose of worshipping God in their own way, and enjoying unmolested the peculiar tenets of their religious faith. He denied utterly all offenses against the country's laws, but on the contrary looked to them for protection while his people yielded them their support. And he quoted Bable authority almost without limit to prove an analogy between the persecutions which this people wielded in religious matters than thousands and thousands of good men and wom indictment they were acquitted. "King Strang" assisted his counsel, Mr. McReynolds, in the

to do so as the Shakers, the Quakers, or other seets which are not considered "orthodox," and to maintain their separate organizations and settlements. One feature of the prosecution is worthy of mention the two witnesses for the Government, whose testimony only proved anything, were less than a year since members of Strang's Church—one a "high priest" and the other an "apostie." Both had left the Church on account of difficulties of a personal nature, and not from any religious qualms, and between them and Strang, and others, a bitter personal rend has existed. The testimony of both of these witnesses was impeached, and not allowed to betaken into consideration by the Jury, in making up their verdict.

I do not write this as any defense of the Mormons,

I do not write this as any defense of the Mormons, but give it as my own impression, made from hearing not a little of the testimony, and from hearing he opinion of impartial personages who heard it all.

The trial of the Michigan Railroad Conspirators was in progress before the Circuit Court. I heard little of it. Gov. Neward was present, assisting in conducting the defense.

Back to Buffalo. The city looks as business-like as ever. It is New-York in miniature, and has a larger population than New-York had 50 years ago at which time Buffalo had no existence ewen in name. The Hotels here vie with the best in the Union, and some of which will rank with the Astor or the frying. The America, which burned down a year ago, has been reconstructed, and its fair proportions and elegam architecture challenge the observations of all strangers. It is soon to be opened by its year ago, has been reconstructed, and its fair proportions and elegans architecture challenge the observation of all strangers. It is soon to be opened by its
former proprietor. Mr. Honors. The Phelps House
is doubtless the best house west of New-York City,
and is kept by Mr. Rooras, formerly of the Delevan,
Albany. It is kept on Temperance principles, and is
patronized by all who eujoy the advantages of a first
class public house, and care little for wines, brandies, and their too often witnessed concomitants.
This house is undergoing important improvements.
The Western Hotel is also a favorite house with
many.

PAROD: has created a great sensation here. She gives her second Concert to-night. Next week comes
Madame Bishor, and after her JENNY LIND. The
only regret is that we have no Hall to accommodate
all who desire to hear these great artists. But neither will have any occasion to regret their visit to the
Buffalonians.

Yours, &c. X.

HAYTI.

Twenty Days Later. By the brig Forest, Capt. Crocker, from Port-au-Prince, arrived yesterday morning, we

have dates to the 30th June. The Coronation of the Emperor is expected to be elemnized shortly. Should no Bishop arrive from Rome, His Majesty may set an example to the crowned heads of Europe, and create a native Bishop At the Coronation, a general amnesty is expected for all political exiles, whose return to Hayti will be beneficial, for among them are men of intelligence

and means. The excessive issues of Treasury Bonds and paper currency are proving most prejudicial to the true i terest of the country. It is to be hoped that some of the Ministry who surround the Emperor will have the sincerity and patriotism to devise some sound measures to ameliorate the financial embarrasaments

of the Government.

Political affairs are tranquil. The address of the Emperor to the Dominicans had caused a conciliatory feeling, and the opening of a trading intercourse between the Haytiens and Dominicans must lead to amicable relations and ad vantages to both parties.

The Dominicans can furnish excellent tobacco, fine cattle, hides, wax, mahogany, and even sugar.

PORT-AU-PRINCE MARKETS.—American Provisions most abundant, and selling at miserably low prices, which must be attended with heavy losses to the importers. Correg-\$120 on board, and duty. The cultivators are too lazy and too blind to their own interests not to clean and make it more merchanta ole for foreign markets. The late President, Riche, had adopted measures to induce the cultivators to clean their Coffee, and an advanced value was being established for it. Loowoop-\$50 on board. Dour

FORGIVENESS .- The most difficult of all the virtues is forgiveness. Mayhew, in his recent work on the London poor, gives the following at the language of a little coster boy, when ques

the language of a little coater boy, and a visioned about the Saviour:

"I have heerd a little about our Saviour—they seem to say he was a goodish kind of a man; but if he says as how a cove's to forgive a felier an hits you, I should say he knowed nothing about it."

That's the practical belief of many who have greater advantages than the poor coster boy.

Grades, castes,— Cruelty, lies, meanness.